

Fourteen Days Later From England.

British steamship *Caledonia*, Captain E. G. Lett, left Liverpool April 20, and arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock, A. M. 6, in a passage of fifteen days. She brings news sixteen days later than the *Cambria*, and fourteen later than the *Sarah Sands* at New York, which left Liverpool on the 6th May.

The *Caledonia* brought 91 passengers from Liverpool, and 10 from Halifax. Among her freight were between two and three millions of dollars in specie, say \$2, 500,000.

Breadstuffs, with large arrival from all quarters, maintained an advance, and a heavy business had been done in wheat, flour, and Indian corn.

Money continued to rise in value in the London market up to Saturday evening, 17th ult., and first class paper averaged 6 per cent; a further advance by the Bank of England was looked for. The Bank was apparently well prepared to pay its loans preparatory to the dividends.

Arrival of the Jamestown at Cork. Ship-of-war *Jamestown*, under the command of Capt. Forbes, landed with bread-stuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, which left Boston on the 28th March, after a splendid passage of fifteen days, arrived at Cork on the 12th April, on her mission of mercy. Says the Liverpool Times—

"The relief thus nobly sent may be regarded as one of the proudest events in American history; it speaks, trumpet-tongued, for the national benevolence, and is probably the noblest charity on record.

"At eight o'clock Dr. Parks, surgeon of the vessel, landed at Cove, bearing despatches for the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Labouchere, which he delivered at the consulate, with directions to have them forwarded as speedily as possible. On the intimation of the vessel's arrival being notified to Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigott, he despatched an officer to ascertain if any immediate assistance was required and at half-past one on Monday her majesty's steamer *Avenger* went out to tow her in; but she was in fact towed up by steamer *Sabrina*, Captain Parker, which was on her way to Bristol, but returned with the *Jamestown*, by unanimous consent of the passengers. Her arrival called forth the liveliest sensations of joy and gratitude, and thousands flocked to see the noble ship.

"A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was held on the 13th, when a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens, to devise the best means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. 'The Bells of Shandon' and the Cathedral were joyfully rung, and the Cove was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 14th.

"A deputation of the gentry of Cork, headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., visited the ship on the 13th, and presented Capt. Forbes with an address, to which he replied in suitable and touching terms. After some conversation the deputation withdrew, having previously invited Capt. Forbes and officers to a public dinner on the 13th instant, at Cove, which the gallant gentleman kindly accepted.

"The dinner was a splendid affair, and attended by the most influential classes in and around Cove. Capt. Forbes was the hero of the day, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. On the 16th a public meeting was held at the County Court-house, Cork, for the purpose of returning thanks to Capt. Forbes and his patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown towards the suffering and starving population of Ireland."

Capt. Forbes offered Father Mathew a passage to the United States in the *Jamestown*, but it was declined on account of his unwillingness to leave Ireland in her present wretched condition.

The new house of Lords, in the new house of parliament, opened on the 13th inst.

It pains us to announce the death of Mr. William Nightingale, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool Chronicle.

Mr. O'Connell's Health. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory. Galignani's Messenger of Saturday says, that after his arrival at Lyons, he rapidly recovered the fatigue and his health had much improved. The Courier of Lyons states that he had suffered from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days rest, and it had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to prescribe for him.

The lady of Mr. Bancroft had the honor of dining with the queen at Buckingham Palace on the 15th inst.

M. Ronze is undergoing a month's imprisonment at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the authorities.

The Austrian government is establishing agricultural schools in all parts of the empire.

Letters from Alexandria announces that on the 22d ult., upwards of forty vessels, laden with corn, left that port, mostly for England.

Mr. Aitken, of Aberdeen, has taken out a patent for manufacture of iron coaches. His trial omnibus, carrying nineteen persons, besides driver and car, weighs only eleven cwt.

Mr. Cobden has been presented to the king of Naples. His reception in Naples was of the most flattering kind, especially among merchants.

An officer in the Indian army is said to have partly succeeded in granulating gun-cotton, so as to produce a species of white gunpowder.

Two vessels have arrived at the St. Katharine's docks, London, from China, with 16,521 bags of sugar, several tierces of rice, and various other articles the growth or manufacture of China.

Several piratical boats have lately been seen in the neighborhood of Smyrna: and on the 11th ult. a Greek vessel was boarded by them, and plundered of 63,000 piastres of money.

In Germany, and particularly in Silesia, the crops bear an appearance so promising, that the markets of the country already begin to feel the effects of a sensible reduction in prices.

The French government, in imitation of that of England, has forbidden French citizens from accepting letters of marque which Mexico has distributed with profusion in English, French, and Spanish harbors.

Certain London merchants have entered into the following arrangement with several farmers in Fifehireshire: viz: the merchant furnishes the seed, and the farmer the ground, manure, labor &c.; the crop, if any, to be equally divided between both, when ripened.

German Emigration to America. Upwards of 6000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. The grateful hearts of the Irish people are elicited at the noble and generous conduct of congress in sending them a large quantity of food free of expense, and what enhances the obligation the more is the fact that the gratuity has been sent in an American frigate. This event has excited a feeling in Cork, the southern metropolis of Ireland, greater than words can describe. The people are in extasy. Nothing certainly, as far as a peace offering goes, produce a feeling towards America more than this humble recognition of their suffering.

France. Paris papers were received of April 17. The chamber of deputies passed on the previous evening the Bank of France Note Bill, by which that establishment is authorized to issue 200 franc notes. The peers passed the Havre and United States Steam Packet Bill as sent up by the deputies.

During the last three days there have arrived in the port of Havre 10,750 barrels of flour,

and 43,000 hectos of wheat, quantity sufficient for the consumption of Paris during a fortnight.

Spain. The Madrid mails of the 4th and 5th of April brought intelligence of an *encuentro* in the palace. It appears that the queen, under the advice of her ministers, dismissed five principal functionaries of her household—a lady and four gentlemen. The morning after their dismissal they presented themselves at the palace, forced their way to the private chamber of the queen, and demanded, in a very respectful tone, to continue their functions.

Germany—Austria—Vienna. April 10—

Prince Metternich had received a despatch from the grand vizier, in the name of the sultan, the contents of which gave hope that the differences between Turkey and Greece would soon be brought to an amicable settlement.

The proposal made by the government of Saxon, to abolish the Elbe duties on corn, rye, and provisions in general, has been submitted to the superior chamber for a second examination; and it has been resolved that this proposal shall be so far agreed to as that the duty be reduced to one half of their present amount. In the limited decision come to on this matter may also be included the Prussian government.

Rome. We learn from Rome, 3d April, that great distress continued to prevail amongst the poor of the city in consequence of the high price of bread. The pope, however, had just ordered the sale of wheat at a much lower rate than the market price, paying the difference from his own purse.

India. *Archives.* The Journal de la Haye of the 15th contains the following paragraph:—

"The English and French journals, and after the Dutch, have copied a paragraph from the *Diario di Roma*, of the 15th of March, to the effect that the sultan of Borneo and his family had embraced Christianity; that the sultan was at first to build a church in the capital of Borneo; and that in a short time the populations of the islands of Borneo and Billiton (60,000 souls) would be converted to the faith.

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Buena Vista. A paragraph in Gen. Taylor's letter to Gen. Butler, describes the position at Buena Vista somewhat more exactly than we have elsewhere seen it, and gives in few words the General's reasons for falling back from Agua Nueva:

"Not exactly liking my position, having ascertained that the enemy could gain my rear by two roads on my right and one on my left, and not deeming it prudent to divide my forces, and having apprehensions about my supplies which were in Saltillo, I determined at once to fall back toward that place about twelve miles, and occupy a strong position between two spurs of a mountain with a narrow valley between them, where the road is narrow as to permit the passage of only one wagon at a time, with deep gullies running up to the mountains, washed by the rains so as to prevent horses or carriages from passing them without great difficulty. Said position had been closely examined by the topographical engineers under the eye of Gen. Wool, before my arrival, who deemed it admirably adapted to resist a large with a small force, as well as adapted to the description of force which composed our army. We therefore fell back and occupied it in the evening of the 21st, and at once made the necessary preparations for giving battle."

In reference to the battle of Buena Vista, the General says:

"The enemy made his principal efforts against our flanks. He was handsomely repulsed in every attack on our right, but succeeded, early in the day in gaining our left in consequence of the giving way of one of the volunteer regiments, which could not be rallied with but few exceptions, the greater portion retreating about a mile to a large ranch or farm house, where our wagons and a portion of our stores were left. These were very soon after attacked by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed with some loss. For several hours the fate of the day was extremely doubtful, so much so that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position. This I knew it would never do to attempt with volunteers, and at once decline it. The scene had now become one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of level land from one hundred to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternately points of attack and defence, after our left was turned, by both sides.

These extended long and near the base of the mountain for about two miles, and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess. Night put a stop to the contest, and strange to say, both parties occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced. Our artillery did more than wonders.

On the 22d the enemy threw in our rear through the passes of the mountain, 2000 cavalry, and early in the morning of the next day (the 23d) made demonstrations against Saltillo.

They succeeded at one time in cutting off the communication between the city and the battle-ground, and making several prisoners, but were driven away by the officer commanding in the city, with two pieces of artillery, covered by about sixty men. They, however, while in possession of the road, prevented a good many from running off to the city, to which place about two-thirds of our men had succeeded in getting previously to the cavalry occupying the road, and the infantry, repelling that our army was beaten, and in full retreat.

The loss on both sides was very great as you may suppose—about seven thousand to cover the whole country with mounted men, for among the naked and poor of the land have fallen."

Gen. Taylor, in his official report, says—

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown by the accompanying table, in part to have been 2000 volunteers, and 1200 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making no more than 400 men, composed the force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Scott as between 12,000 and 15,000 men, composed of 10,000 volunteers, and 2,000 regulars.

The latest accounts received at N. O. from Merida say Yuatan is in a deplorable condition. At Valadolid and Tiximil, in the whole white population, male, female, and child, were massacred. The mass was last three days.

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[Home Journal.]

Trade with Mexico. The Washington Journal by one of the first citizens. An officer in the army, in a letter to this gentleman says:

"Poor Col. Clay who, as well as myself, was a West Point Cadet, chanced, just before he fell, to meet one of Santa Anna's bears of a flag of truce, on his way to Gen. Taylor. He instantly recognized, in this officer of the enemy, an old school mate and former intimate friend.

They jumped together, stuck hands and feet,

and in a few minutes after, Col. Clay, headed the charge in which he lost his life so gallantly.

[Home Journal.]

Gen. Lamar Captured. Information has been received at Austin, Texas, that Gen. Lamar, with his company of 80 or 100 men, attempted to pass through Laredo to join Gen. Taylor; that after penetrating into some difficult passes of the mountains, beyond the Rio Grande, he was attacked by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, when he fought till he lost half his men, when he found himself compelled to surrender. Gen. Lamar's object was to go to the relief of Gen. Taylor as soon as he heard the alarming news of his dangerous situation. We have not heard the fact mentioned before. [Newark Advertiser, April 27.]

The State of the Army. In the course of an article in reply to the N. O. Courier, which purports that Generals Taylor and Scott would be left without troops, in consequence of many volunteers term of service expiring soon, the Union says—

"We have submitted this statement to-day to the adjutant general, who has been obliging enough to lay before us the state of our armament, to show us how many twelve-month men there are in the service, and when their time expires."

—To show us the number of the old regular army who are in the field, and the number of volunteers who may be expected to be raised under the November call of men for regiments,

—the number which have been recruited, and may be expected in a given time, under the law of February for raising ten regiments—and the volunteers who will be raised under the April call for six thousand troops. There can

not be a doubt that, when the time of the twelve-months' volunteers runs out in June and July, General Scott will have in camp as many troops, and as efficient ones, as will replace those, or more troops, indeed. He will have reinforcements more than sufficient to replace the twelve-months' men, before their time expires,

even if none of them consent to re-enlist. The twelve-months' men do not, at this time, probably exceed three thousand five hundred. If we

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are joining him with unusual rapidity, and the volunteers during the war, who are sent to reinforce them, General Scott may probably have near 20,000 troops under him. Under this view of the case, it is obvious that he is under no necessity of lingering on his march at Jalapa, but he may proceed, if he sees fit, to the capital.

General Taylor's army embraces, of course, more volunteers than Gen. Scott's corps, and the number of the twenty-months' men in service is greater; but the reinforcements which will be sent to him will take their places in time, and his corps will scarcely fall short of 10,000 troops.

Gen. Taylor and the Mexican Bandits. GEN. TAYLOR AND THE MEXICAN BANDITS.—We make the following extracts from a proclamation of Gen. Taylor, addressed

To the Inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila:

When the American troops first crossed the frontier, and entered the above states, it was with the intention, publicly declared to you, of making war not upon the peaceful citizens of the soil, but upon the central government of the republic, with a view to obtain an early and an honorable peace.

The undersigned has used every effort to cause the war to bear lightly upon the people of these states; but he regrets to say that his kindness has not been appreciated, but has been met by acts of hostility and plunder.

The lives of those who were wantonly put to death cannot be restored; but the undersigned requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and the pillage of their contents. To that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either the community at large of the States of Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, each district or juzgado paying its just proportion. It is expected that the rich will bear their full share.

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Headquarters at Monterey, March 31, 17.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF CAPT. HUGHES OF THE CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—

VERA CRUZ, April 11, 1847. Yesterday despatches were received here from Gen. Twiss at Phano del Rio, dated 12th inst., stating that Santa Anna, with about 14,000 men, had occupied the strong pass of Cer

The negro man who committed an outrage in Franklin county, Missouri, upon a German woman, and then endeavored to kill her and child, was taken from the jail where he was confined, and hung by the infuriated citizens of the vicinity.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PARIS, MAY 11, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

TO OUR PATRONS.

The reader will notice that we issue our paper this week in a new dress and with a much larger amount of reading matter than heretofore. This has cost us considerable additional expense; but we shall continue to make such improvements as the encouragement we receive will admit, and we ask only such encouragement as will give us a fair equivalent for our labor. We also intend to take measures to lay before our readers the general news of the day at as early a date as they can be obtained from any other weekly paper in the State.

As to the course to be pursued in the conducting of the paper, hereafter, we need say but little. We shall speak, and speak freely, and fearless, upon all subjects and measures worth noticing. Our creed is, that ALL MEN HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS, THAT GOVERNMENT AND ALL ITS ACTS SHOULD CONSTITUTE THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE, AND THAT THE PEOPLE ARE THE ONLY RIGHTEOUS DEPOSITORY OF POLITICAL POWER.

We shall, of course, give due attention to the Agricultural and Mechanical interest of this County,—to the correct information on all subjects interesting to the people,—to the zealous defense of true Democracy, and of all valuable Principles,—to the cause of uniform and universal Education, and particularly to the education of the instructions and useful classes, and the improvement of the social, moral, and political character, individually and collectively, of that portion of our fellow-citizens called working men, but more properly the productive classes. We shall oppose all special legislation which encroaches upon the equal rights of the many to benefit the few. And we shall have no dictator but a conscientious regard for Truth.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We would carefully avoid exciting hopes that can never be realized; but it is hard to refrain from an expression of satisfaction at the present state of things. The life of the politician, it may be, presents but little to cheer the heart, or to call into exercise the kindlier susceptibilities of our nature; but as yet (which is my experience,) we would feel, and be like those who tread a less thorny road. It was said by some one—“we fear whom—perhaps it was Addon, that one will resulting from strong contumacy, was those who depended on them for enjoyment soon become incapable of deriving pleasure from those common sources, to which all have access. We are right glad to find our eyes capable of being pleased—not merely with the splendid results of a wise administration—not with the success of our arms and the glorious victories over the enemies of equal rights at home and abroad—not with the noble and chaste of political warfare—but with the indications—many, positive proofs of the existence of good feelings among the friends of genuine democratic principles. Already have we learned to discriminate between that which is good and that which is bad in men. There is some good in every one—by half, than we wish there was—but there is some good in every one.

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EDUCATION.

The attention of our citizens generally, has been drawn within the last two or three years, more than previous to that time, to the subject of Education, and particularly for the last year. This is certainly a good token, and every friend of humanity should rejoice, that people are alive to so important a subject. It is admitted by all, of every party, that upon the general diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, depend the existence and perpetuity of Republican Institutions.

The establishment of a Board of Education is one of the fruits growing out of the very general interest which is felt in the community on this subject. We franky admit that we have been among the number who have had some fears in relation to the manner in which the Board would, from time to time, discharge the duties devolving upon it. We have had almost as many doubts, in relation to the property of the Board, as to the rights of the Board itself, and the Board might be led to infringe its peculiar opinions on religious or political subjects, by means of its influence and power, through its recommendations of books for the schools, which might give a certain bias towards a particular party; but, upon further reflection, we are satisfied that our fears, if not entirely groundless, were rather premature. The people will watch, with anxious eyes, the course of their public servants, and should the attempt ever be made, the possibility of which we have alluded to, if not the probability, they will not be slow in bringing them to a strict account in the manner in which they shall discharge their duties.

The object of the Board of Education, now in Session, is to elevate the Common Schools, and devise plans whereby we can apply the means already in our hands to derive the benefit, without an increase of expense, of all valuable Principles,—to the cause of uniform and universal Education, and particularly to the education of the instructions and useful classes, and the improvement of the social, moral, and political character, individually and collectively, of that portion of our fellow-citizens called working men, but more properly the productive classes. We shall oppose all special legislation which encroaches upon the equal rights of the many to benefit the few. And we shall have no dictator but a conscientious regard for Truth.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We would carefully avoid exciting hopes that can never be realized; but it is hard to refrain from an expression of satisfaction at the present state of things. The life of the politician, it may be, presents but little to cheer the heart, or to call into exercise the kindlier susceptibilities of our nature; but as yet (which is my experience,) we would feel, and be like those who tread a less thorny road. It was said by some one—“we fear whom—perhaps it was Addon, that one will resulting from strong contumacy, was those who depended on them for enjoyment soon become incapable of deriving pleasure from those common sources, to which all have access. We are right glad to find our eyes capable of being pleased—not merely with the splendid results of a wise administration—not with the success of our arms and the glorious victories over the enemies of equal rights at home and abroad—not with the noble and chaste of political warfare—but with the indications—many, positive proofs of the existence of good feelings among the friends of genuine democratic principles. Already have we learned to discriminate between that which is good and that which is bad in men. There is some good in every one—by half, than we wish there was—but there is some good in every one.”

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AGRICULTURAL.

THE GARDEN.

BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNEPS, &c., for early use, should be sown as early as the soil and weather will admit. Both the beet and carrot are often long germinating—a peculiarity which will suggest to the judicious some artful aid being extended in order to ensure an early start. This is the best effected by soaking in tepid water, and sowing while the soil is moist and warm—the surface being closely pressed, either by application of the roller, or by a board to which adequate pressure is applied. Carrot seed, being of hard and tenacious pericarp, requires much care in the preparation and sowing to ensure a crop. Immersion in warm liquids, for a period of 24 hours—the temperature being about 60 deg. Fahrenheit, or perhaps 70 deg., has been recommended by many; but we should prefer an effusion of water to a much higher temperature; say near boiling point; and for a few moments only, in order that the vitality of the germ might not be injuriously affected. There are many seeds, to which great energy is imparted by this process; the seed of the Locust, for instance—one of the most beautiful of our ornamental trees, as well as one of the most valuable for timber, is greatly forwarded by immersion in water heated to the boiling point, during the space of a day; and in some instances the indurated nature of the pericarp has rendered a repetition of this process necessary, and indispensably requisite to a healthy development or evolution of the germ.

Beet seed should also be soaked before sowing. Careful rolling is also highly beneficial, as it tends to bring the soil more directly in contact with the seed, and thus subserves a most important end in case of drought. Parsneps are seldom soaked. When this process is resorted to, it is necessary to add some powdered lime, gypsum, or finely pulverized loam to prevent the adhesion of the seeds, and facilitate the labor of sowing which can only, with great difficulty, be performed without.

The soil best adapted to the carrot, is a fine light and rather warm loam, in which there is commonly a full supply, but never a superabundance of water. It should be prepared by frequent, deep and thorough ploughing, and a liberal supply of the most invigorating and easily assimilated manures. A compost, formed of old, putrescent stable or hog manure—loam saturated with urine and invigorated by a liberal admixture of gypsum, house-ashes or lime, with a little charcoal, nitre and bone dust, pulverized, has been highly commended, and is said to produce highly beneficial effect upon the crop.

As to the best method of sowing, we can only say that the "drill system," combines, in our opinion, the greatest advantages with the fewest defects. And this remark applies, with equal correctness to the culture of parsneps and beets, especially when these vegetables are grown as field crops for the sustenance of stock, and when cheapness is a primary item in the enterprise, with every one.

An intelligent agriculturist, with whom we had recently the pleasure of conversing, assured us that his crop of roots, the past season—comprising beets, carrots, parsneps and turneps—and amounting to two thousand bushels, or more, did not cost him upward of six cents per bushel: he kept a correct and accurate account, and was thus enabled to arrive at a perfectly accurate and reliable estimation of the expense involved in their cultivation.

We have long been convinced that the interests of the farming community require that our farmers generally devote more attention to root culture. The improvement of the soil which would inevitably accrue from such an innovation, would, in a short time, induce an entirely new aspect on the face of our agriculture, and be immediately productive of lasting and highly advantageous results.—[Ploughman.]

SETTING FAULT TREES. It is now time to make calculations about grafting trees and setting out new orchards.

Apple trees and pear trees may be taken up soon after the frost is out, but we advise not to set them till the earth has grown warm and is dry enough to crumble when you spread out the roots. If they are kept in a cool place, the roots covered with earth, the setting may delay till May, or till the leaf is ready to put forth.

People are not setting orchards every year and therefore they forget to adopt the best modes of setting. Be careful not to mangie the roots on taking a tree up; if any roots are broken, cut them off and leave a smooth end; the little fibres will start better from this than from a broken root.

It is not necessary to dig a deep hole to set trees in. We inclined to shudder when we see the roots of a tree buried deep in the cold earth. People bury deep to keep the roots from drying up and to give support to the tree. But a lot of old stock hay will guard your young tree both from winds and drought, better than deep setting and all the staking and tying up that can be contrived.

Set your tree no deeper than it stood in the nursery—let a boy hold it upright while you spread the roots out so as to let them both touch each other. Fill in with good mould, such as you find in the garden, or in a corn field that was made rich, but place no kind of manure in contact with the roots.—Place the manure on the surface if any where, and this with your hay or straw will support the tree, and keep the earth moist through the heat of summer. There should be a good forkful of hay or straw around each tree.—Straw manure from the cow yard will answer, if you have no other strawy matter.

If your old hay or straw is so dry or light as to be in danger of blowing away, place flat stones on it and keep them there. You will find that a fork of hay, on ploughed ground will keep the summer; and that no grass or weeds will be found obstructing the extension of the roots. If

this matter has not become rotten in October, haul it back to prevent the harboring of mice at the root of the tree.

Peat muck is a good article to be placed about a tree in a dry soil. If it has been dug the previous year, some of it may be mixed with the mould that comes in contact with the roots. Muck, from the meadow, may be placed on the surface around the tree.

No grass or weeds ought to be permitted to grow within six feet of the tree the first year, and you must soon extend your cultivation ten feet each way if you would have your young trees flourish, and not be covered with lice and insects.—[Massachusetts Ploughman.]

HORSE DISTEMPER.—This disease, more properly named angina, is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, which rapidly increases to suffocation, if active remedial measures are not employed. Poultices of flax-seed to the outside of the throat, and bony water, sweetened, and acidulated with vinegar injected upon the inflamed surface, are very useful after the general remedies mentioned under the article, inflammation, have been employed.—There is one species of this disease which is disposed to run into a state of gangrene and is very fatal.

HEMORRHOGE.—Loss of blood, caused by the opening of an artery, inwardly or on the outside of the body. Alum, vitriol, and astringent medicines generally, applied upon the opening of the artery, are commonly effectual in stopping the flow of blood. Internal bleeding requires blood-letting for the purpose of checking the action of the heart and the artery, cool acidulated drinks, and perfect quiet for some time, until the vessels have time to heal.

HEAVES.—A chronic disease of the nature of asthma, of which the real nature and cause are almost unknown. The exciting causes are generally great fatigue, the perspiration suddenly arrested, a neglect of rubbing and cleaning, too high feeding, and want of exercise. The heaves appear in a difficult respiration, which gradually becomes worse; flanks have a convulsive motion, especially when he has been driven fast, the horse discharges from his nostrils a thick white mucus—but he has no fever—has a good appetite, and is generally in good health. The peculiar characteristic of the heaves is the convulsive jerk in the respiration, especially when he is eating, and immediately after exercise it is most observable. Young horses are rarely attacked by this disease—seldom until after they are six years old. All high feeding makes it worse. It is an incurable disease, but not mortal. Its progress may be retarded by careful driving.

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